

=> fil hcaplus

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 3 Nov 1999 VOL 131 ISS 19
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Nov 1999 (19991102/ED)

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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:36:51 ON 03 NOV 1999

E MALLO P/AU
L1 25 S E3,E4
E TABACCHI G/AU
L2 3 S E3,E5
E BOITEUX J/AU
L3 15 S E4-E7
L4 40 S L1-L3
E FR98-464/AP, PRN
L5 1 S E3,E4
E FR98-9999/AP, PRN
L6 1 S E4
E FR98-1525/AP, PRN
L7 1 S E3,E4
L8 1 S L4 AND L5-L7
L9 3 S L4 AND LATEX
SEL RN L7

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:38:56 ON 03 NOV 1999

L10 20 S E1-E20
L11 4 S L10 AND S/ELS
L12 3 S L11 AND N/ELS
L13 3213 S 15214-89-8/CRN
L14 144 S L13 AND H3N
L15 3 S L14 AND 2/NC
L16 20 S L13 AND (LI OR NA OR K OR RB OR CS OR FR OR BE OR MG OR CA OR
L17 24 S L12,L15,L16
L18 3 S L10 AND (C3H4O2 OR C4H6O2 OR C4H4O4)
E ITACONIC ACID/CN
L19 1 S E3
L20 4 S L18,L19
L21 13 S L10 NOT L17,L20
L22 4 S L21 AND (C5H8O3 OR C6H10O4 OR C6H10O3 OR C7H12O4)

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          SEL RN
L23      32720 S E1-E4/CRN
L24      290 S L13 AND L23
          SEL RN L20
L25      96637 S E5-E8/CRN
L26      176 S L24 AND L25
L27      9 S L26 AND 4/NC
L28      6 S L27 NOT C6/ES
L29      1 S L28 AND NA/ELS

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L31      0 S L17 AND L20 AND L22

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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:50:27 ON 03 NOV 1999

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L32      1 S L29
L33      35 S L17 AND L20 AND L22
L34      2 S L33 AND 62/SC, SX
L35      7 S L33 AND (1 OR 63)/SC, SX
L36      2 S L33 AND COSMETIC
L37      1 S L33 AND L4
L38      3 S L33 AND LATEX
L39      14 S L9, L32, L34-L38
L40      24 S L33 NOT L39
L41      1 S L33 AND (OIL OR O) (A) (H2O OR WATER OR W)
L42      6 S L33 AND ?EMULS?
L43      18 S L39, L41, L42
L44      3 S L43 AND 62/SC, SX
L45      3 S L37, L44
L46      15 S L43 NOT L45
L47      24 S L40 NOT L45, L45

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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:54:00 ON 03 NOV 1999

=> d l32 bib abs hitstr

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L32  ANSWER 1 OF 1  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN   1995:994727  HCAPLUS
DN   124:59355
TI   Coated aluminum-containing composites and their manufacture
IN   Sako, Ryosuke; Osako, Tomohiro; Furuyama, Osamu; Furuyama, Osamu C. O.
      Nihon Parke
PA   Nippondenso Co., Ltd., Japan; Nihon Parkerizing Co., Ltd.
SO   Eur. Pat. Appl., 25 pp.
      CODEN: EPXXDW
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1

```

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 676250	A1	19951011	EP 1995-105294	19950407
	R: DE, GB, IT				
	AU 9516345	A1	19951019	AU 1995-16345	19950407
	AU 689539	B2	19980402		
	JP 07323500	A2	19951212	JP 1995-82855	19950407
PRAI	JP 1994-70524		19940408		

AB Title composites, useful for heat exchangers, are produced by coating Al-contg. metal substrates with undercoat chem. conversion layers and then with uppercoat resinous layers formed from compns. contg. reactive amide-, OH- and/or COOH-contg. polymers (A), crosslinking agents (B), and sulfonic or sulfonate group-contg. water-sol. polymeric compds. which are held in the B-crosslinked A network structures. A substrate was soaked in an aq. soln. of Alchrom 20A at 50.degree. for 2 min, further soaked in a compn.

contg. polyacrylamide, poly(vinyl sulfonic acid), and Cr biphosphate at 25.degree. for 0.5 min, air-blown, and cured at 140.degree. for 8 min to form a product showing good water-resistant adhesion, no odor generation when the coated substrate was mounted in a car and driven for a while, and water contact angle 17.degree..

IT 171874-08-1

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(crosslinkable functional polymer and sulfonato polymer blend top coats for chromated or phosphated aluminum heat exchangers)

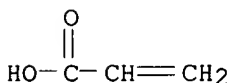
RN 171874-08-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonic acid monosodium salt and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

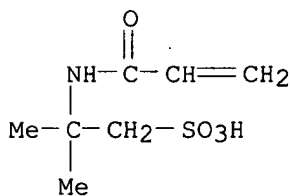


● Na

CM 2

CRN 5165-97-9

CMF C7 H13 N O4 S . Na

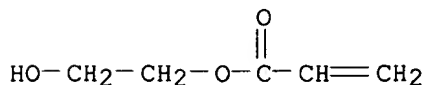


● Na

CM 3

CRN 818-61-1

CMF C5 H8 O3



=> d 145 bib abs hitstr tot

L45 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:549320 HCAPLUS

DN 131:171047

TI Polymeric thickener, its preparation and use in cosmetics

IN Mallo, Paul; Tabacchi, GuyPA Societe d'Exploitation de Produits Pour les Industries Chimiques
(S.E.P.P.I.), Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9942521	A1	19990826	WO 1999-FR353	19990217
	W: JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	FR 2774996	A1	19990820	FR 1998-1918	19980217
PRAI	FR 1998-1918		19980217		
AB	An inverse latex comprising an oil phase, an aq. phase, a water-in-oil emulsifier, an oil-in-water emulsifier, and 20-70 wt.% of a branched or crosslinked anionic polyelectrolyte with a strong acid function is prepd. by (a) emulsifying an aq. soln. contg. a monomer and optional additives, adjusted to pH <4, in an oil phase in the presence of .gtoreq.1 water-in-oil emulsifiers; (b) initiating polymn. by introducing a free radical initiator; and (c) when the polymn. has ended, introducing .gtoreq.1 oil-in-water emulsifiers at <50.degree.. Thus, a latex thickener was prepd. using AMPS as monomer, methylenebisacrylamide as crosslinking agent, isohexadecane as the oil phase, Montane 80VG (sorbitan oleate) as the first emulsifier, and polyoxyethylene sorbitan oleate as the second emulsifier. Water contg. 3% of the latex at 25.degree. showed viscosity 93,800 mPa-s. A large no. of cosmetic formulations contg. the thickener are given, ranging from body lotions and sunscreens to aftershave preps.				

L45 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:464304 HCAPLUS

DN 131:120614

TI Thickening latex for cosmetic applications

IN Mallo, Paul; Tabacchi, Guy; Boiteux, Jean-Pierre

PA Societe D'Exploitation De Produits Pour Les Industries Chimiques SEPPIC, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

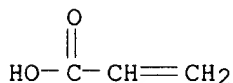
LA French

FAN.CNT 1

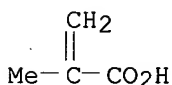
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9936445	A1	19990722	WO 1999-FR55	19990114
	W: JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	FR 2773805	A1	19990723	FR 1998-464	19980116
	FR 2774688	A1	19990813	FR 1998-1525	19980210
PRAI	FR 1998-464		19980116		
	FR 1998-1525		19980210		
	FR 1998-9999		19980804		
AB	The invention relates to a mixt. comprising an oil phase, an aq. phase, at				

least one water-in-oil **emulsifier** and at least 1 oil-in-water **emulsifier**, characterized in that the mixt. is a pos. **latex** contg. between 20 and 60% preferably between 25 and 45%, of a branched or crosslinked anionic polyelectrolyte, in a base of at least 1 monomer having a strong acid function and copolymd. with either 1 monomer having a weak acid function or at 1 neutral monomer. The invention further relates to **cosmetic** applications of the mixt. Thus, **emulsions** were prepd. from monomers such as 2-methyl-2[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonic acid, acrylic acid, methylenebisacrylamide, and 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate and the viscosity of the **emulsions** were detd. A **cosmetic** cram contained this mixt. 0.8, Montanov-68 4.5, cyclomethicone 10, preservative 0.65, lysine 0.025, disodium-EDTA 0.05, glycerin 3, and water to 100%.

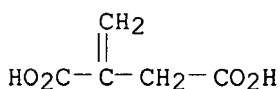
IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 79-41-4D, MethAcrylic acid, polymers 97-65-4D, Itaconic acid, polymers 110-16-7D, Maleic acid, polymers 818-61-1D, 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate, polymers 868-77-9, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate 5165-97-9, Sodium 2-methyl-2[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonate 5919-74-4D, 2,3-Dihydroxypropyl methacrylate, polymers 10095-20-2D, 2,3-Dihydroxypropyl acrylate, polymers 15214-89-8D, 2-Methyl-2[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonic acid, polymers 58374-69-9, Ammonium 2-methyl-2[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonate
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (thickening **latex** for **cosmetic** applications)
 RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 79-41-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

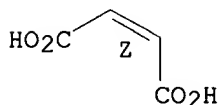


RN 97-65-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Butanedioic acid, methylene- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

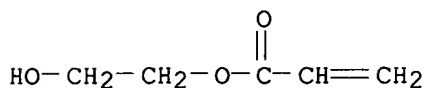


RN 110-16-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

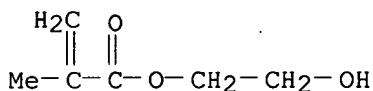
Double bond geometry as shown.



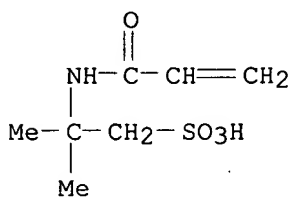
RN 818-61-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 868-77-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

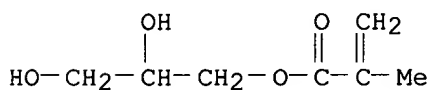


RN 5165-97-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

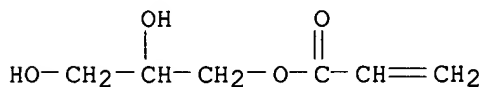


● Na

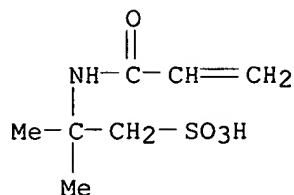
RN 5919-74-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 10095-20-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

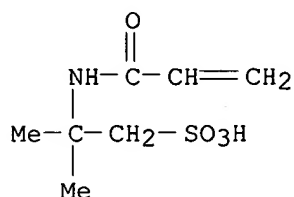


RN 15214-89-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 58374-69-9 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, monoammonium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● NH₃

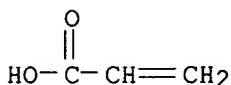
L45 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1998:793058 HCAPLUS
 DN 130:43145
 TI Multisolvent-based film-forming compositions for cosmetics
 IN Schmidt, Donald L.; Mussell, Robert D.
 PA The Dow Chemical Company, USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9853796	A1	19981203	WO 1998-US9493	19980513
	W:				
	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,				
	DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG,				
	KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,				
	NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,				
	UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW:				
	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,				
	FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,				
	CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 5910532	A	19990608	US 1997-865536	19970529
	AU 9875675	A1	19981230	AU 1998-75675	19980513
PRAI	US 1997-865536		19970529		
	WO 1998-US9493		19980513		

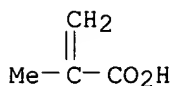
AB Substantially permanent or removable coatings can be prepd. from a compn. comprising a polymer dissolved or dispersed in a multicomponent medium that contains water, a low-boiling polar org. solvent, and a high-b.p. solvent. The polymer is characterized by contg. structural units formed from the polymn. of a polymerizable strong cationic monomer, a polymerizable acid monomer, and optionally a non-interfering monomer. The compn. forms a dust-free and tack-free film that can be removed by a combination of water and an org. solvent. The film can also be made resistant to org. solvents as well as acids and bases with the addn. of a

crosslinking agent to the compn. Thus, a polymer was prepd. from Me methacrylate 78.1, acrylic acid 7.95, M-Quat 30.9, water 75, propylene glycol monomethacrylate 19.8, Vazo-52 1.00 and 1-propanol 75 g. A portion of this mixt. (40 g) was combined with 10 g propylene carbonate, 25 g water and 25 g 1-propanol.

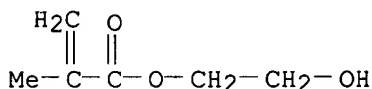
IT 79-10-7, 2-Propenoic acid, biological studies 79-41-4,
biological studies 868-77-9 15214-89-8
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(multisolvent-based film-forming compns.)
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



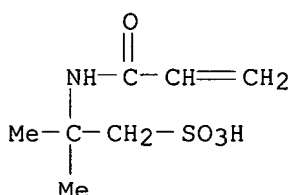
RN 79-41-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 868-77-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 15214-89-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d 146 bib abs hitstr tot

L46 ANSWER 1 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1999:502915 HCAPLUS
DN 131:145277
TI Crosslinked amino silicone oil emulsions made by reactions similar to Michael addition reaction
IN Dauth, Jochen; Deubzer, Bernward; Schroeck, Robert; Gratzl, Petra
PA Wacker-Chemie G.m.b.H., Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 8 pp.

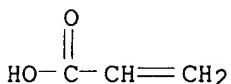
CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

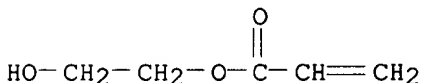
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19803468	A1	19990805	DE 1998-19803468	19980129
	EP 933399	A1	19990804	EP 1998-122573	19981203
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRAI	DE 1998-19803468		19980129		
AB	Aq. emulsions of amino silicone oils crosslinked by Michael-type reactions contain amino silicone oils or their salts with water-sol. (in)org. acids or water-insol. org. acids and (substituted) di- and(or) polyfunctional (meth)acrylates and optionally, (substituted) monofunctional (meth)acrylic compds.. Thus, mixing 160.3 g Finish CT95E (aminoethylaminopropyl-contg. silicone oil emulsion) and 0.904 g 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate gave a stable, opaque emulsion that provided an elastic, insol. film when dried.				
IT	79-10-7, Acrylic acid, uses 818-61-1 15214-89-8, 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (crosslinker with polyfunctional acrylic compds.; crosslinked amino silicone oil emulsions made by reactions similar to Michael addn. reaction)				
RN	79-10-7 HCAPLUS				
CN	2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



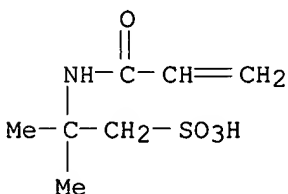
RN 818-61-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 15214-89-8 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L46 ANSWER 2 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:668125 HCAPLUS

DN 129:302973

TI Associative acrylic polymers and their preparation in inverse microemulsion

IN Mallo, Paul; Candau, Francois; Corpart, Jean-Marc; Pabon,

Martial; Collette, Christian; Selb, Joseph
 PA Elf Atochem S. A., Fr.
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 869136	A1	19981007	EP 1998-400660	19980320
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	FR 2761690	A1	19981009	FR 1997-4144	19970404
	FR 2761690	B1	19990514		
	CA 2232597	AA	19981004	CA 1998-2232597	19980403
	JP 10306123	A2	19981117	JP 1998-91648	19980403
PRAI	FR 1997-4144		19970404		

AB The polymers, in the form of an inverted **latex** with particle size <100 nm, are prep'd. by radical polymn. in inverse microemulsion of ethylenic monomers 90-99.9, hydrophobic monomers 0.1-10, and polyunsat'd. monomers 0-0.2% in the presence of a surfactant with HLB value 7-13. Thus, a mixt. of an aq. phase comprising acrylic acid 20.7, acrylamide 124.1, polyethylene glycol (d.p. 35) octylphenyl ether methacrylate 27.7 g, NaOH, and water and an oil phase comprising Isopar M 322, sorbitan sesquioleate 32, and polyoxyethylene sorbitan hexaoleate 24 g was subjected to high shear to form a microemulsion, to which was added a redox initiator consisting of tert-BuOOH and Na2S2O5. Pptn. of the resulting polymer gave a powder with particle size 30-80 nm, a 0.1% aq. soln. of which showed viscosity 100 Pa-s.

L46 ANSWER 3 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:568856 HCAPLUS

DN 129:177011

TI Water-based **emulsion** polymers for coatings having an excellent combination of blocking resistance, water spotting resistance and ethanol spotting resistance

IN Stollmaier, Friedericke; Schuster, Ute; Piccilrovazzi, Nicoletta

PA The Dow Chemical Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9835994	A1	19980820	WO 1998-US2111	19980205
	W: AU, BR, CA, FI, JP, KR, MX, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9862666	A1	19980908	AU 1998-62666	19980205
PRAI	GB 1997-3147		19970214		
	WO 1998-US2111		19980205		

AB These polymers are made from a monomer mixt. including a monomer with a highly polar group which includes either a carboxylated or sulfonated monomer, or both, a monomer having a hydrolyzable silicon group, and a nonfunctional monomer which can be selected to provide a desired min. film formation temp. A **latex** was prep'd. from styrene 36.8, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate 50, methacrylic acid 6.8, Na styrenesulfonate 1.7, Na alkyl(C10-12)allylsulfosuccinate 1.7, and Z-6030 3 parts.

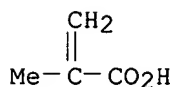
IT 79-41-4DP, Methacrylic acid, silane group-contg. copolymers
 818-61-1DP, 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate, silane group-contg. copolymers
 5165-97-9DP, 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid sodium salt, silane group-contg. copolymers

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Préparation); USES (Uses)

(water-based **emulsion** polymers for coatings having an excellent combination of blocking resistance, water spotting resistance and ethanol spotting resistance)

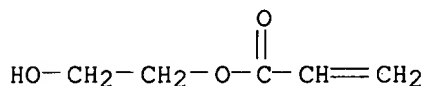
RN 79-41-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



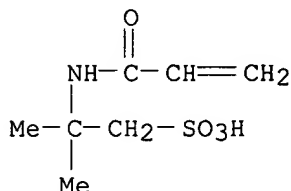
RN 818-61-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 5165-97-9 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

L46 ANSWER 4 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:481691 HCAPLUS

DN 129:235572

TI Synthesis of superporous hydrogel composites

AU Chen, J.; Park, H.; Park, K.

CS School of Pharmacy, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47907, USA

SO Proc. Int. Symp. Controlled Release Bioact. Mater. (1998), 25th, 60-61

CODEN: PCRMEY; ISSN: 1022-0178

PB Controlled Release Society, Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Superporous hydrogel composites were prepd. from acrylic or vinyl polymers. E.g., acrylamide-3-sulfopropyl acrylate K copolymers gave hydrogels showing good swelling and also good mech. properties. Superporous hydrogel composites swelled in <1 min regardless of the size, maintained superabsorbent properties, and possessed high mech. strength, all of which are crit. important in long-term gastric retention in animal expts.

IT 79-10-7DP, 2-Propenoic acid, polymers 868-77-9DP,

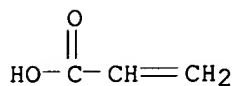
polymers 15214-89-8DP, polymers

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);

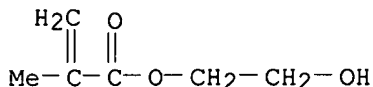
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(prepn. of superporous hydrogel composites for controlled drug delivery)

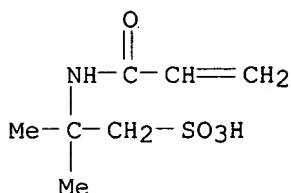
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 868-77-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 15214-89-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L46 ANSWER 5 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:772229 HCAPLUS

DN 128:77346

TI Method of and composition for breaking oil and water **emulsions** in crude oil processing operations

IN Hart, Paul R.; Chen, Jen-Chi; Chen, Fu; Duong, Thai H.

PA Betzdearborn Inc., USA

SO U.S., 5 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5693216	A	19971202	US 1996-657120	19960603
	US 5851433	A	19981222	US 1997-899526	19970724
PRAI	US 1996-657120		19960603		

AB Methods and compns. for breaking oil and water **emulsions** are disclosed. Oil and water **emulsions** are broken by treating the **emulsion** with a copolymer of tannin and a cationic monomer. The preferred compn. is an aq. soln. of a copolymer of tannin and a cationic monomer, a water sol. org. multivalent salt and a glycol. The preferred salt is aluminum chlorohydrate and the preferred glycol is hexylene glycol.

IT 79-10-7, Acrylic acid, reactions 79-41-4, Methacrylic acid, reactions 97-65-4, Itaconic acid, reactions 110-16-7, Maleic acid, reactions 818-61-1
 868-77-9 15214-89-8, 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl propane sulfonic acid

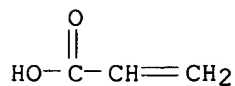
RL: RCT (Reactant)

(method of and compn. for breaking oil and water **emulsions** in

crude oil processing operations)

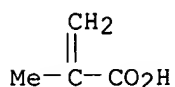
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



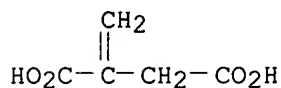
RN 79-41-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 97-65-4 HCAPLUS

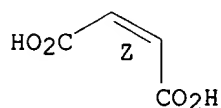
CN Butanedioic acid, methylene- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 110-16-7 HCAPLUS

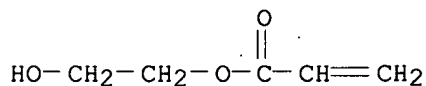
CN 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



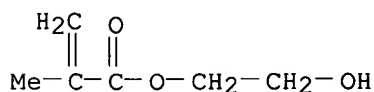
RN 818-61-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



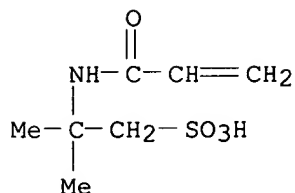
RN 868-77-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 15214-89-8 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L46 ANSWER 6 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:140367 HCAPLUS

DN 126:226555

TI Method for coating catheter lumens with UV-curable lubricious polymeric material

IN Kupiecki, David; Han, Thuzar K.

PA Target Therapeutics, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 11 pp.

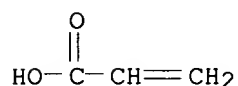
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

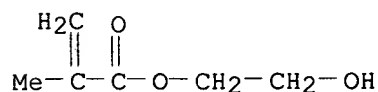
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5603991	A	19970218	US 1995-539902	19950929
AB	A method for producing a thin coating of a covalently bonded polymer coating on the interior of an elongated tubular member comprises (1) supplying a sufficiently transparent elongated tubular member having an outer surface and an inner lumen, (2) applying a dil. soln. or suspension of a solvent and a UV-crosslinkable polymer or oligomer, preferably a hydrophilic polymer, to the inner lumen of the elongated tubular member, (3) removing a substantial portion of the solvent, and (4) curing the polymer or oligomer by UV radiation passing from the outer surface of the tubular member. The coated catheters may be variously used in cardiovascular and endovascular procedures to deliver diagnostic, therapeutic, or vaso-occlusive agents or devices to a target site within a human or animal body and to catheters used to guide other catheters to a particular site in that body.				
IT	79-10-7D, 2-Propenoic acid, salts, polymers 868-77-9D, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, polymers 5919-74-4D, Glyceryl methacrylate, polymers 15214-89-8D, salts, polymers				
RL	PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)				
	(UV-curable lubricious coating material for catheter lumens)				
RN	79-10-7 HCAPLUS				
CN	2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



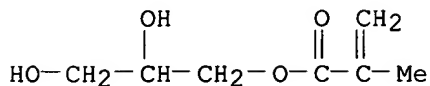
RN 868-77-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



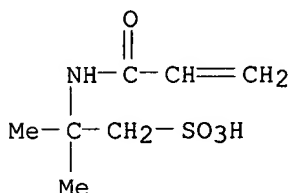
RN 5919-74-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 15214-89-8 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L46 ANSWER 7 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1996:123685 HCAPLUS

DN 124:169988

TI Immunoassay elements comprising polymers containing vanadium IV (V (+4)) ions

IN Daniel, Daniel S.; Hilborn, David A.; Messing, Calvin R.; Ponticello, Ignazio S.; Danielson, Susan J.

PA Johnson and Johnson Clinical Diagnostics, Inc., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

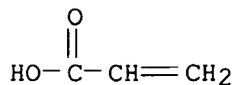
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 684473	A2	19951129	EP 1995-302739	19950424
	EP 684473	A3	19960320		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5696193	A	19971209	US 1994-232920	19940425
	JP 08054394	A2	19960227	JP 1995-101040	19950425
PRAI	US 1994-232920		19940425		

AB A dry immunoassay anal. element, for assaying a ligand, comprising in the following order (a) a layer contg. a labeled ligand, (b) a spreading layer, (c) a receptor layer contg. a fixed concn. of an immobilized receptor for the labeled ligand and the receptor is covalently bonded to polymeric beads having a diam. in the range of 0.1-5 .mu.m and dispersed in a polymeric binder and (d) a support, characterized in that the spreading layer contains a water-sol. polymer contg. V+4 ions.

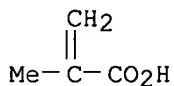
IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers contg. 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers contg. 818-61-1D, 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate, polymers contg. 5165-97-9D, Sodium 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonate, polymers contg. 10095-20-2D, 2,3-Dihydroxypropyl acrylate, polymers contg. RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study) (immunoassay elements comprising polymers contg. V4+ ions)

RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS

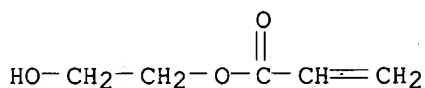
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



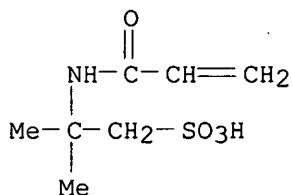
RN 79-41-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 818-61-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

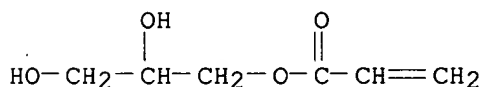


RN 5165-97-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 10095-20-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



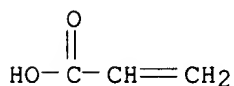
L46 ANSWER 8 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1995:994727 HCAPLUS
DN 124:59355
TI Coated aluminum-containing composites and their manufacture
IN Sako, Ryosuke; Osako, Tomohiro; Furuyama, Osamu; Furuyama, Osamu C. O.
Nihon Parke
PA Nippondenso Co., Ltd., Japan; Nihon Parkerizing Co., Ltd.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 676250	A1	19951011	EP 1995-105294	19950407
	R: DE, GB, IT				
	AU 9516345	A1	19951019	AU 1995-16345	19950407
	AU 689539	B2	19980402		
	JP 07323500	A2	19951212	JP 1995-82855	19950407
PRAI	JP 1994-70524		19940408		
AB	Title composites, useful for heat exchangers, are produced by coating Al-contg. metal substrates with undercoat chem. conversion layers and then with uppercoat resinous layers formed from compns. contg. reactive amide-, OH- and/or COOH-contg. polymers (A), crosslinking agents (B), and sulfonic or sulfonate group-contg. water-sol. polymeric compds. which are held in the B-crosslinked A network structures. A substrate was soaked in an aq. soln. of Alchrom 20A at 50.degree. for 2 min, further soaked in a compn. contg. polyacrylamide, poly(vinyl sulfonic acid), and Cr biphosphate at 25.degree. for 0.5 min, air-blown, and cured at 140.degree. for 8 min to form a product showing good water-resistant adhesion, no odor generation when the coated substrate was mounted in a car and driven for a while, and water contact angle 17.degree..				
IT	171874-08-1				
	RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)				
	(crosslinkable functional polymer and sulfonato polymer blend top coats for chromated or phosphated aluminum heat exchangers)				
RN	171874-08-1 HCAPLUS				
CN	2-Propenoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonic acid monosodium salt and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

CM 1

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

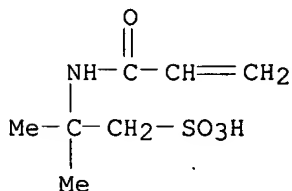


● Na

CM 2

CRN 5165-97-9

CMF C7 H13 N O4 S . Na

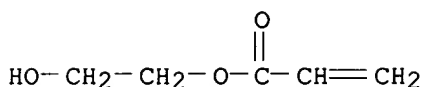


● Na

CM 3

CRN 818-61-1

CMF C5 H8 O3



L46 ANSWER 9 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1989:156187 HCAPLUS

DN 110:156187

TI Antifouling coatings containing crosslinked acrylic resin fillers and preparation

IN Yamamori, Naoki; Kanda, Kazunori

PA Nippon Paint Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 286243	A1	19881012	EP 1988-302185	19880311
	EP 286243	B1	19931103		
	R: GB, NL				
	JP 63223007	A2	19880916	JP 1987-57565	19870312
	JP 63223071	A2	19880916	JP 1987-57566	19870312
	JP 2546666	B2	19961023		
	DK 8801336	A	19880913	DK 1988-1336	19880311
	NO 8801114	A	19880913	NO 1988-1114	19880311
	NO 170424	B	19920706		
	NO 170424	C	19921014		
	US 4910234	A	19900320	US 1988-167840	19880314
PRAI	JP 1987-57565		19870312		
	JP 1987-57566		19870312		

AB The title antifouling, self-polishing coatings comprise acrylic resin particles having crosslinking moiety XO)mM(R)n [X = CO, SO₂, P(O)OH, PO; R = bioactive org. acid residue; M = polyvalent metal of .gtoreq.3 valence; m .gtoreq.2, n .gtoreq.1; m + n = valence of M). Particlea (diam. 2.4 .mu.m) were prepd. by the reaction of Al(OH)₃ 26, methacrylic acid 43, and 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 111 parts at 50.degree. followed by polymn. in the presence of AIBN (3 parts) at 75.degree. for 4 h. An 80:20 mixt. of Et acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-2-ethylhexyl methacrylate-Me methacrylate copolymer and the particles was applied on a plate and dried to give a 200 .mu.m film having use-up rate 10 .mu.m after 3 mos. in sea water and no fouling up to 30 mo.

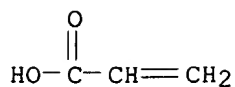
IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymer with bioactive substance-contg. metal ester of unsatd. compd. 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, reaction product with metal compd. and acid contg. bioactive substance, polymers 818-61-1D, 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate, polymer with bioactive substance-contg. metal ester of unsatd. compd. 15214-89-8D, polymer with bioactive substance-contg. metal ester of unsatd. compd.

RL: USES (Uses)

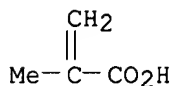
(crosslinked, filler, for antifouling coatings)

RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS

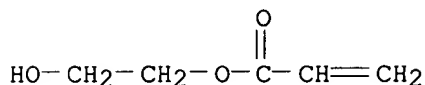
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



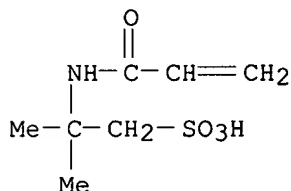
RN 79-41-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 818-61-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



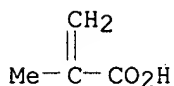
RN 15214-89-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



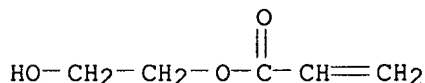
L46 ANSWER 10 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1989:77418 HCAPLUS
DN 110:77418
TI Manufacture of water-absorbent composite materials
IN Ito, Kiichi; Shibano, Takeshi
PA Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 63260906	A2	19881027	JP 1987-94465	19870417
	JP 07064896	B4	19950712		
	EP 290814	A2	19881117	EP 1988-106051	19880415
	EP 290814	A3	19891018		
	EP 290814	B1	19921111		
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
	US 4892754	A	19900109	US 1988-182194	19880415
	ES 2036612	T3	19930601	ES 1988-106051	19880415
	AU 8814710	A1	19881020	AU 1988-14710	19880418
	AU 608825	B2	19910418		
	CA 1305098	A1	19920714	CA 1988-564401	19880418
PRAI	JP 1987-94465		19870417		

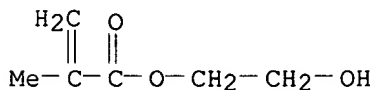
- AB The title materials for sanitary napkins and diapers, with good fixation of water-absorbent polymers on fibrous substrates and low unreacted monomer content, are prepd. by treating a preformed fibrous substrate with an aq. soln. of mainly acrylic acid neutralized (>20%) to the alkali metal or ammonium salt, polymg. the monomer to form a composite, and UV irradiation of the composite (water content 0.01-40 parts/part polymer) to reduce the unreacted monomer content. NaOH (13.1 g; purity 95%) in water was treated slowly with 30 g acrylic acid under ice cooling (75% neutralization) to give an aq. soln. of monomer concn. 45%, which was mixed with 0.05 g K2S2O8, coated on a polyester nonwoven fabric (monomer pickup 620%), heated to 90.degree. for polymn., adjusted to water content 20%, and UV-irradiated (80 W/cm) for 2 s each.
- IT 79-41-4DP, polymers with acrylate salts 818-61-1DP, 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate, polymers with acrylate salts 868-77-9DP, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, polymers with acrylate salts 15214-89-8DP, polymers with acrylate salts
- RL: PREP (Preparation)
(fiber composites, manuf. of, radical polymn. and post-UV polymn. in, for reduced residual monomers, for sanitary napkins and diapers)
- RN 79-41-4 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



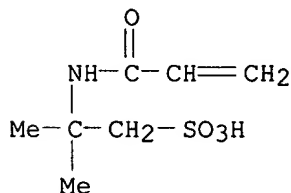
- RN 818-61-1 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- RN 868-77-9 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- RN 15214-89-8 HCAPLUS
- CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

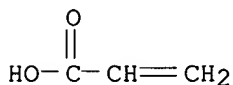


TI Antistatic silver halide photographic material containing a **latex**
and film-hardener
IN Tachibana, Noriiku; Ueda, Eiichi; Kagawa, Nobuaki; Ota, Hideo; Ooi, Ichiro
PA Konica Co., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 45 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

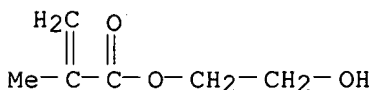
DT Patent
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

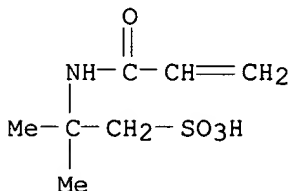
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 62288832	A2	19871215	JP 1986-132469	19860607
AB	An antistatic Ag halide photog. material is claimed which comprises a support, and .gtoreq.1 photog. component layers, wherein .gtoreq.1 layer contains a latex with surface hydrophilic groups, and the uppermost layer contains a F-contg. compd. and is hardened with a polymeric film-hardener.				
IT	79-10-7, 2-Propenoic acid, reactions 868-77-9 5165-97-9				
	RL: RCT (Reactant) (reaction of, polymeric stabilizer from, for latex in photog. material)				
RN	79-10-7 HCAPLUS				
CN	2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



RN 868-77-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 5165-97-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

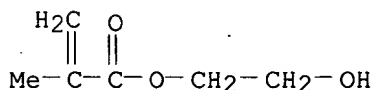


● Na

L46 ANSWER 12 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1988:44073 HCAPLUS
DN 108:44073
TI Method for priming hard tissue, especially dentin
IN Aasen, Steven M.; Oxman, Joel D.

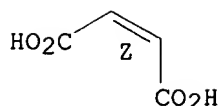
PA Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co. , USA
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 234934	A2	19870902	EP 1987-301657	19870225
	EP 234934	A3	19880803		
	EP 234934	B1	19950118		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	US 4719149	A	19880112	US 1986-835034	19860228
	AU 8768721	A1	19870903	AU 1987-68721	19870212
	AU 586319	B2	19890706		
	ZA 8701039	A	19880928	ZA 1987-1039	19870212
	CA 1308216	A1	19920929	CA 1987-530405	19870224
	DK 8700962	A	19870829	DK 1987-962	19870225
	EP 612512	A2	19940831	EP 1994-106241	19870225
	EP 612512	A3	19950125		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	ES 2065885	T3	19950301	ES 1987-301657	19870225
	BR 8700932	A	19871229	BR 1987-932	19870226
	JP 62223289	A2	19871001	JP 1987-45111	19870227
	SU 1828400	A3	19930715	SU 1987-4202093	19870227
	CN 87100261	A	19880323	CN 1987-100261	19870727
	CN 1016042	B	19920401		
	LT 3816	B	19960325	LT 1993-1472	19931115
PRAI	US 1986-835034		19860228		
	EP 1987-301657		19870225		
AB	Primer compns. for application of coatings on or for adhering to hard tissue are comprised of a mixt. of an acid and a water-sol. film former in which the mixt. is free of adhesively detrimental amts. of insol. Ca salts. The compns., which can be water-based, avoid formation of large quantities of insol. Ca salts on the surface of the dentin. A primer soln. contg. 5% camphorquinone-10-sulfonic acid in a 70:30 mixt. of hydroxyethyl methacrylate (I)-water was applied to dentin and overcoated with a 65:35 mixt. (as film former) of bis-GMA-I contg. 0.25% camphorquinone and 0.5% dimethylaminophenethanol. The adhesive shear bond strength on the dentin was 256 kg/cm ² .				
IT	868-77-9D , polymers with polyoxyethylene dimethacrylate and urethane methacrylates RL: BIOL (Biological study) (primer coatings contg., for dentin)				
RN	868-77-9 HCAPLUS				
CN	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

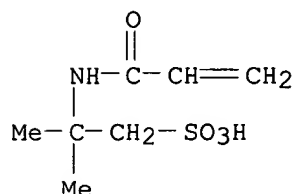


IT 110-16-7, biological studies 95176-15-1
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (primer compns. contg., for adhesive coatings for dentin)
 RN 110-16-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 95176-15-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, calcium salt (2:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 1/2 Ca

L46 ANSWER 13 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1986:578496 HCAPLUS

DN 105:178496

TI Electrically conductive adhesive

IN Nakao, Kozo; Hirokawa, Susumu

PA Kyowa Gas Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 188381	A2	19860723	EP 1986-300267	19860116
	EP 188381	A3	19861120		
	EP 188381	B1	19900516		
	R: DE, FR, GB, SE				
	US 4842768	A	19890627	US 1986-819146	19860115
	JP 61268767	A2	19861128	JP 1986-5005	19860116
PRAI	JP 1985-5488		19850116		

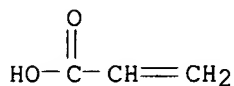
AB Elec. conductive polymers suitable as adhesives in dry electrodes for use on the body are prepd. by polyimg. and crosslinking a radically polymerizable ionic unsatd. monomer sol. in a mixt. of a water-sol. polyhydric alc. with H2O, a trialkoxysilylalkyl (meth)acrylate CH2:CR1CO2(CH2)nSi(OR2)3 when R1 = H or Me, R2 = C1-2 alkyl and n = 2 or 3, a (meth)acrylate CH2:CR1CO2(CH2CH2O)mR3 where R1 = H or Me, R3 = H or C1-4 alkyl and m = 1-23 in the presence of a H2O-sol. polyhydric alc. and H2O. A soln. was prepd. from glycerol 5600, a soln. of K sulfopropyl methacrylate (3000) and 5% NaCl soln. (2000 parts) 4400, acrylic acid 44 and a soln. contg. .alpha.-methoxytrioxyethylenyl acrylate (1000), 1-hydroxycyclohexyl Ph ketone (10), and 3-trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate (40 parts) 1050 parts. The soln. was irradiated on a polyester film to give a gel. An electrode pair prepd. from this gel showed an impedance of 400 .OMEGA., and when attached to the wrists of humans showed an impedance of 20 k.OMEGA..

IT 79-10-7, biological studies 868-77-9 52825-28-2

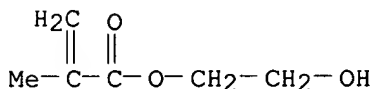
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(polymerizable elec. cond. adhesive contg., for biomedical use)

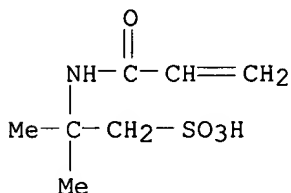
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 868-77-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 52825-28-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, monopotassium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● K

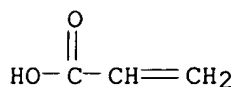
L46 ANSWER 14 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1984:557720 HCAPLUS
 DN 101:157720
 TI A self-lubricating fill tube
 IN Hyans, Thomas E.
 PA American Hospital Supply Corp., USA
 SO U.S., 6 pp. Division of U.S. Ser. No. 319,340, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4459318	A	19840710	US 1983-501966	19830610
PRAI	US 1981-319340		19811109		
AB	A self-lubricating fill tube, which can be readily inserted through a retention valve, is formed by cleaning the surface of a fill tube by exposing the fill tube to a fluorocarbon in an ultrasonic sound field, irradiating the fill tube with .gamma.-radiation to provide a radiation dosage of at least 0.5 mrad, immersing the tube in a soln. of unsatd. monomer and an oxidizable metal ion at 75.degree.. Finally the tube is rinsed with deionized water leaving a hydrophilic coating of the polymer on the tube surface. The fill tube can be used in surgical devices. An example using acrylamide [79-06-1] is given.				
IT	79-10-7, biological studies 79-41-4, biological studies 818-61-1 868-77-9 15214-89-8 RL: BIOL (Biological study)				

(self-lubricating fill tube coated with solns. of, for surgical devices)

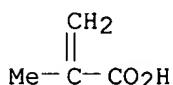
RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



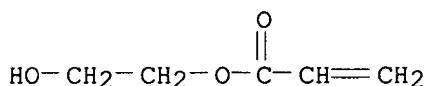
RN 79-41-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



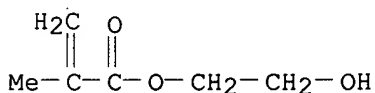
RN 818-61-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



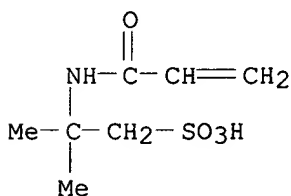
RN 868-77-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 15214-89-8 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L46 ANSWER 15 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1983:225247 HCAPLUS

DN 98:225247

TI Photographic photosensitive silver halide materials

IN Ogawa, Masashi; Ishigaki, Kunio; Iwasaki, Nobuyuki; Nakamura, Taku

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. , Japan

SO Ger. Offen., 52 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3223621	A1	19830113	DE 1982-3223621	19820624
	DE 3223621	C2	19910912		
	JP 57212427	A2	19821227	JP 1981-97998	19810624
	JP 61035539	B4	19860813		
	GB 2103817	A	19830223	GB 1982-18354	19820624
	GB 2103817	B2	19841219		
	US 4508818	A	19850402	US 1984-592763	19840326
PRAI	JP 1981-97998		19810624		
	US 1982-391663		19820624		

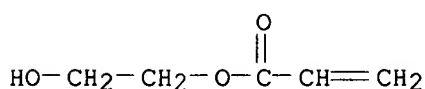
AB Photog. films having improved mech. characteristics and which give decreased amts. of developer sludge are described. These films, which are esp. useful for development by automatic development devices, consist of a support, a photosensitive gelatin-Ag halide **emulsion** layer, a 1st nonphotosensitive layer with a melting time that is the same or higher than the melting time of the gelatin-Ag halide **emulsion** layer, and a 2nd nonphotosensitive layer that has a melting time that is higher than that of the 1st nonphotosensitive layer. The ratio between the melting times of the outermost layer and the gelatin-Ag halide **emulsion** is >3 and <6. Thus, upon both sides of a subbed poly(ethylene terephthalate) were coated a gelatin-Ag(Br,I) (2 mol. % I-) **emulsion** layer contg. 1-phenyl-5-mercaptotetrazole and 4-hydroxy(1,3,3a,7)tetraazaindene as antifoggants and 1,2-bis(vinylsulfonylacetamido)ethane (0.40 mmol/100 g gelatin) as hardener, a gelatin interlayer contg. N-oleoyl-N-methyltaurine Na salt as a coating aid and Na acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonate-2-[3-(vinylsulfonyl)propionyloxy]ethyl acrylate copolymer (0.9 mequiv./100 g gelatin) as hardener, and a gelatin protective layer contg. the above-mentioned coating aid, poly(Me methacrylate) as matting agent, and 2-[3-(chloroethylsulfonyl)propionyloxy]ethyl acrylate-Na acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonate copolymer (1.8 mequiv./100 g gelatin) as hardener. The resultant film showed a melting time of the 1st and **emulsion** layers (0.2 N NaOH; 60.degree.) of 328 and 39 s, resp., a film scratch resistance of 53 g after immersion in 35.degree. developer for 25 s, no reticulation upon development at 35.degree. in an automatic developer, no visible sludge formation in the fixer after processing, no film soiling after <200 sheets were processed, and only 95 mg of dissolved gelatin/100 cm³ of developer soln. vs. 36 and 36 s, 50 g, no reticulation, visible sludge formation in the fixer, film soiling after only 25 sheets were processed, and 210 mg of dissolved gelatin/100 cm³ of developer soln. for a control contg. no hardeners in the interlayer and top layer.

IT 818-61-1

RL: RCT (Reactant)
(esterification of, by (chloroethylsulfonyl)propionyl chloride)

RN 818-61-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

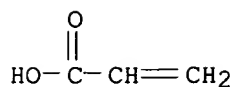


IT 79-10-7, properties

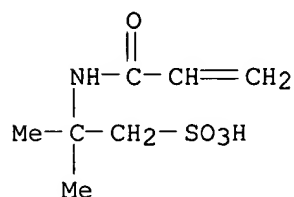
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(polymn. of, with [(vinylbenzenesulfonyl)ethyl]sulfonylchloroethylsulfonylpropanol)

RN 79-10-7 HCAPLUS

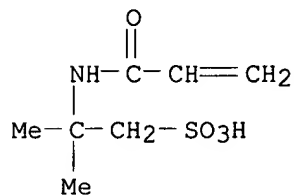
CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 15214-89-8
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (polymn. of, with [(vinylsulfonyl)propionyloxy]ethyl acrylate)
 RN 15214-89-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 5165-97-9
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (polymn. of, with vinyl monomers)
 RN 5165-97-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

=> d 147 bib abs hitrn tot

L47 ANSWER 1 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1999:502915 HCAPLUS
 DN 131:145277
 TI Crosslinked amino silicone oil emulsions made by reactions similar to Michael addition reaction
 IN Dauth, Jochen; Deubzer, Bernward; Schroeck, Robert; Gratzl, Petra
 PA Wacker-Chemie G.m.b.H., Germany
 SO Ger. Offen., 8 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19803468	A1	19990805	DE 1998-19803468	19980129

EP 933399 A1 19990804 EP 1998-122573 19981203

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRAI DE 1998-19803468 19980129

AB Aq. emulsions of amino silicone oils crosslinked by Michael-type reactions contain amino silicone oils or their salts with water-sol. (in)org. acids or water-insol. org. acids and (substituted) di- and(or) polyfunctional (meth)acrylates and optionally, (substituted) monofunctional (meth)acrylic compds.. Thus, mixing 160.3 g Finish CT95E (aminoethylaminopropyl-contg. silicone oil emulsion) and 0.904 g 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate gave a stable, opaque emulsion that provided an elastic, insol. film when dried.

IT 79-10-7, Acrylic acid, uses 818-61-1 15214-89-8

, 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(crosslinker with polyfunctional acrylic compds.; crosslinked amino silicone oil emulsions made by reactions similar to Michael addn. reaction)

L47 ANSWER 2 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:331133 HCAPLUS

DN 131:11582

TI Quaternary ammonium polymer-containing coating agent for ink-jet recording sheet

IN Yamazaki, Akio; Horiuchi, Tatsuya; Ito, Masaru

PA Nihon Junyaku K. K., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11138975	A2	19990525	JP 1997-313871	19971114
AB	The agent comprises a copolymer manufd. from (A) a quaternary ammonium base-contg. compd. CH ₂ :CR ₁ CO ₂ (CH ₂) _m NR ₂ R ₃ R ₄ X- (R ₁ = H, Me; R ₂ -4 = H, C ₁ -9 alkyl; m = 1-10 integer; X- = anion) 5-40, (B) an unsatd. compd. having an anionic functional group 1-20, (C) an acrylic acid deriv. CH ₂ :CHCO ₂ R ₄ OR ₅ (R ₄ , 5 = C ₁ -4 alkyl) 1-20, and (D) a methacrylic acid deriv. CH ₂ :CR ₆ CO ₂ (AO) _n R ₇ (R ₆ = H, Me; R ₇ = H, C ₁ -8 alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; A = C ₂ -4 alkylene; n = 0-500 integer) 20-93 wt.%. The sheet shows excellent ink fixing property, ink coloring property, ink dryability, transparency, and blocking resistance.				

IT 79-10-7DP, Acrylic acid, polymers with quaternary ammonium-contg.

unsatd. vinyl monomers 818-61-1DP, polymers with quaternary

ammonium-contg. unsatd. vinyl monomers 15214-89-8DP,

2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, polymers with quaternary

ammonium-contg. unsatd. vinyl monomers

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(coating agent comprising quaternary ammonium-contg. copolymer for ink-jet recording sheet)

L47 ANSWER 3 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:285978 HCAPLUS

DN 130:301451

TI Methods for controlling macroinvertebrates in aqueous systems

IN Petrille, Joseph C.; Werner, Michael W.

PA Betzdearborn Inc., USA

SO U.S., 5 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 5900157 A 19990504 US 1997-896780 19970718

AB Methods for controlling the fouling potential of macroinvertebrates are provided. An effective controlling amt. of a polymer comprising a tannin and a cationic monomer is added to an aq. system suffering from the fouling potential of macroinvertebrates.

IT 79-10-7, 2-Propenoic acid, reactions 79-41-4, reactions 97-65-4, reactions 110-16-7, 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, reactions 818-61-1 868-77-9 15214-89-8
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(methods for controlling macroinvertebrates in aq. systems)

L47 ANSWER 4 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:808943 HCAPLUS

DN 130:67424

TI Development of migration study methods in compliance with directives of the European Union for studies of migration (and/or content) of low-molecular-weight substances from Polish plastics intended for contact with foods

AU Czerniawski, Bohdan; Guberska, Jadwiga

CS Centralny Ośrodek Badawczo-Rozwojowy Opakowań, Warsaw, 02-942, Pol.

SO Polimery (Warsaw) (1998), 43(11/12), 750-754
CODEN: POLIA4; ISSN: 0032-2725

PB Instytut Chemii Przemysłowej

DT Journal

LA Polish

AB A list is presented of various low-mol.-wt. substances occurring in polymeric materials which may come into contact with food. The migration limits and permissible amts. of these materials in polymers are given. A list of authorized monomers and other chems. which are allowed for use in the manuf. of polymers to be in contact with food is also presented along with stds. applied for their use.

IT 110-16-7, 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, processes
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(development of migration study methods in compliance with directives of the European Union for studies of migration and/or content of low-mol.-wt. substances from Polish plastics intended for contact with foods)

IT 79-10-7, 2-Propenoic acid, analysis 79-41-4, analysis 97-65-4, analysis 818-61-1 868-77-9 15214-89-8
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(development of migration study methods in compliance with directives of the European Union for studies of migration and/or content of low-mol.-wt. substances from Polish plastics intended for contact with foods)

L47 ANSWER 5 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:774262 HCAPLUS

DN 130:27064

TI Polymeric compositions and methods for use in low temperature well applications

IN Funkhouser, Gary P.; Frost, Keith A.

PA Halliburton Energy Services Inc., USA

SO U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 5840784 A 19981124 US 1997-851991 19970507
 CA 2236734 AA 19981107 CA 1998-2236734 19980505
 PRAI US 1997-851991 19970507

AB The present invention relates to improved methods and compns. for performing well completion or remedial procedures in subterranean zones having temps. below .apprx.70.degree. F. The methods basically comprise the steps of introducing into the zone an aq. soln. of a polymerizable monomer, a polymn. initiator and an oxygen scavenger comprised of stannous chloride. Thereafter, the polymerizable monomer is allowed to polymerize in the zone. The stannous chloride scavenges oxygen without generating free radicals and causing premature polymn.

IT 79-10-7, 2-Propenoic acid, uses 79-41-4, uses 818-61-1 15214-89-8

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); RCT (Reactant); USES (Uses)
 (polymerizable monomer; polymeric compns. and methods for use in low temp. well applications)

L47 ANSWER 6 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:430627 HCAPLUS

DN 129:105511

TI Long-lasting antifouling agents containing polymers of unsaturated sulfonic acid polyamine salts

IN Saiki, Kyo; Kumagaya, Hiroo

PA Katayama Chemical, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10182310	A2	19980707	JP 1996-343972	19961224
AB	The antifouling agents contain (co)polymers having av. mol. wt. of 3000-400,000 were prepd. by polymg. sulfo-contg. unsatd. monomers with R1[NR2(CH2)a]bNH2 [R1 = C8-28 (un)satd. hydrocarbyl, (un)satd. alkoxy-lower alkyl, which may be substituted with .beta.-hydroxy group; R2 = H, (CH2)aNH2; a = 1-6; b = 2-4] in the presence of absence of other comonomers. The agents are used as coatings for ships, fish nets, buoys, etc., showing good adhesion to the objects and gradually releasing the polyamines. Octyldipropylenetriamine was added dropwise to a mixt. of xylene, 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, and tert-butylcatechol at .ltoreq.60.degree. and the reaction mixt. was further stirred for 1 h to give salt, which was polymd. in the presence of AIBN for 5 h to give a polymer having wt. av. mol. wt. 150,000. A fishnet coated with a compn. contg. the polymer showed good antifouling activity.				
IT	79-41-4DP, polymers with Me methacrylate and unsatd. sulfonic acid N-alkylpolyamines 868-77-9DP, polymers with unsatd. sulfonic acid N-alkylpolyamine salts RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (long-lasting antifouling agents contg. polymers of sulfo group-contg. unsatd. monomer polyamine salts)				
IT	15214-89-8DP, salts with N-alkylpolyamines, polymers with vinyl monomers RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (long-lasting antifouling agents contg. polymers of unsatd. sulfonic acid polyamine salts)				

L47 ANSWER 7 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:331471 HCAPLUS
 DN 129:45086
 TI Method for metal sulfate scale control in harsh oilfield conditions
 IN Hann, William Mathis; Robertson, Susan Tabb; Weinstein, Barry
 PA Rohm and Haas Co., USA
 SO U.S., 11 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent
 LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5755972	A	19980526	US 1997-790868	19970203
AB	A method for inhibiting barium sulfate pptn. in low pH aq. fluids of underground petroleum-bearing formations by adding to such systems an effective amt. of low mol. wt. water-sol. polymer contg. 5-35 wt. percent sulfonic acid monomer units and 65-95 wt.% carboxylic acid monomer units, is provided. A copolymer contg. 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid 10-15, acrylic acid 15-65, and maleic acid 25-70 wt.% is particularly preferred for use at low pH of .ltoreq.5.5 in the presence of high concns. of SO42- ions and Ba ions.				
IT	79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers 97-65-4D, Itaconic acid, polymers 110-16-7D, Maleic acid, polymers 868-77-9D, polymers 15214-89-8, 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (method for metal sulfate scale control in harsh oilfield conditions)				

L47 ANSWER 8 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:772229 HCAPLUS
 DN 128:77346

TI Method of and composition for breaking oil and water emulsions in crude oil processing operations
 IN Hart, Paul R.; Chen, Jen-Chi; Chen, Fu; Duong, Thai H.
 PA Betzdearborn Inc., USA
 SO U.S., 5 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent
 LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5693216	A	19971202	US 1996-657120	19960603
	US 5851433	A	19981222	US 1997-899526	19970724
PRAI	US 1996-657120		19960603		
AB	Methods and compns. for breaking oil and water emulsions are disclosed. Oil and water emulsions are broken by treating the emulsion with a copolymer of tannin and a cationic monomer. The preferred compn. is an aq. soln. of a copolymer of tannin and a cationic monomer, a water sol. org. multivalent salt and a glycol. The preferred salt is aluminum chlorohydrate and the preferred glycol is hexylene glycol.				
IT	79-10-7, Acrylic acid, reactions 79-41-4, Methacrylic acid, reactions 97-65-4, Itaconic acid, reactions 110-16-7, Maleic acid, reactions 818-61-1 868-77-9 15214-89-8, 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl propane sulfonic acid RL: RCT (Reactant) (method of and compn. for breaking oil and water emulsions in crude oil processing operations)				

L47 ANSWER 9 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:719665 HCAPLUS
 DN 127:347304

TI Composition comprising a tannin-containing copolymer

IN Chen, Jen-chi; Chen, Fu; Walterick, Gerald C., Jr.
 PA BetzDearborn Inc., USA
 SO U.S., 7 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 80,909, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5684109	A	19971104	US 1994-246547	19940520
	AU 9463478	A1	19950105	AU 1994-63478	19940602
	AU 669985	B2	19960627		
	EP 630858	A2	19941228	EP 1994-304229	19940613
	EP 630858	A3	19951102		
	EP 630858	B1	19981216		
	R: AT, BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IE, IT, NL, PT, SE				
	AT 174576	E	19990115	AT 1994-304229	19940613
	ES 2124846	T3	19990216	ES 1994-304229	19940613
	CA 2125903	AA	19941223	CA 1994-2125903	19940615
	JP 07126399	A2	19950516	JP 1994-139940	19940622
	US 5614103	A	19970325	US 1994-354690	19941213
	US 5719224	A	19980217	US 1996-738223	19961025
	US 5916991	A	19990629	US 1997-889855	19970708
PRAI	US 1993-80909		19930622		
	US 1994-246544		19940520		
	US 1994-246547		19940520		
	US 1994-354690		19941213		
AB	Tannin contg. polymers, their method of prodn. and methods of using as water treatment agents are disclosed. The tannin contg. polymers comprise copolymers of tannin (quebracho) and a cationic monomer (dimethylaminopropyl methacrylamide). Another embodiment comprises tannin contg. polymers of tannin, cationic monomer and .gtoreq.1 monomer selected from the group consisting of an anionic monomer (acrylic acid) and a nonionic monomer (acrylamide). Thus, a copolymer was prepd. by condensation polymn. of tannin (quebracho) and allyl glycidyl ether in caustic H2O for 7 h at 50.degree..				
IT	79-10-7DP, Acrylic acid, derivs., polymers with tannin 79-41-4DP, Methacrylic acid, derivs., polymers with tannin 97-65-4DP, Itaconic acid, derivs., polymers with tannin 110-16-7DP, Maleic acid, derivs., polymers with tannin 818-61-1DP, derivs., polymers with tannin 868-77-9DP, derivs., polymers with tannin 15214-89-8DP, 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl propane sulfonic acid, derivs., polymers with tannin RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (water purifn.; compn. comprising a tannin-contg. copolymer)				

L47 ANSWER 10 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1997:547275 HCAPLUS
 DN 127:152523
 TI Composition and method for water clarification
 IN Chen, Jen-chi; Chen, Fu; Walterick, Gerald C., Jr.; Vasconcellos, Stephen R.
 PA BetzDearborn Inc., USA
 SO U.S., 8 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 80,909, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5643462	A	19970701	US 1994-246544	19940520
	AU 9463478	A1	19950105	AU 1994-63478	19940602
	AU 669985	B2	19960627		

EP 630858 A2 19941228 EP 1994-304229 19940613
 EP 630858 A3 19951102
 EP 630858 B1 19981216
 R: AT, BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IE, IT, NL, PT, SE
 AT 174576 E 19990115 AT 1994-304229 19940613
 ES 2124846 T3 19990216 ES 1994-304229 19940613
 CA 2125903 AA 19941223 CA 1994-2125903 19940615
 JP 07126399 A2 19950516 JP 1994-139940 19940622
 US 5846436 A 19981208 US 1997-801401 19970220

PRAI US 1993-80909 19930622
 US 1994-246544 19940520
 US 1994-246547 19940520

AB The clarifier comprises a water-sol. and dispersible tannin contg. polymer obtained by polyimg. ethylenically unsatd. monomers with tannin.

IT 79-10-7, 2-Propenoic acid, reactions 79-41-4, reactions 97-65-4, reactions 110-16-7, 2-Butenedioic acid (Z)-, reactions 818-61-1 868-77-9 15214-89-8
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (compn. and method for water clarification)

L47 ANSWER 11 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1997:480944 HCAPLUS
 DN 127:96080
 TI Thermosetting molding material and molded motor
 IN Terada, Takahiko; Yamagata, Yoshikazu; Onishi, Hiroshi
 PA Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan; Terada, Takahiko; Yamagata, Yoshikazu; Onishi, Hiroshi
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 79 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9719967	A1	19970605	WO 1996-JP3497	19961128
	W: CN, KR, SG, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 09151222	A2	19970610	JP 1995-312768	19951130
	JP 09316311	A2	19971209	JP 1996-139020	19960531
	EP 807644	A1	19971119	EP 1996-940148	19961128
	R: DE, FR, GB				
	US 5969009	A	19991019	US 1997-860903	19970814
PRAI	JP 1995-312768		19951130		
	JP 1996-139020		19960531		
	WO 1996-JP3497		19961128		

AB A molding material which can easily be decompd. with an alk. soln. contains as a binder a thermosetting compn. at least comprising an unsatd. polyester, an addn.-polymerizable monomer and a shrinkage reducing agent, wherein the addn.-polymerizable monomer contains a monomer compatible with an alk. soln. A monomer having an ethylenic group and a carbonyl or sulfonyl group can be used as the addn.-polymerizable monomer, and particular examples thereof include carboxylic acids, sulfonic acids, and their metal salts, esters, amides and anhydrides. A molded motor is disclosed which has a part integrally molded from the above molding material in such a way as to at least partially cover the iron core and the coil.

IT 79-10-7DP, 2-Propenoic acid, polymers with unsatd. polyesters 818-61-1DP, polymers with unsatd. polyesters 868-77-9DP, polymers with unsatd. polyesters
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (thermosetting molding material and molded motor)

IT 79-10-7, 2-Propenoic acid, uses 79-41-4, uses 97-65-4, uses 110-16-7, 2-Butenedioic acid (Z)-, uses

818-61-1 868-77-9 15214-89-8

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (thermosetting molding material and molded motor)

L47 ANSWER 12 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1996:607506 HCAPLUS

DN 125:226352

TI Polymeric earth support fluid compositions and method for their use

IN Goodhue, K. Gifford, Jr.; Holmes, Max M.

PA Kb Technologies Ltd., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9623849	A1	19960808	WO 1996-US880	19960119
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD				
	US 5663123	A	19970902	US 1995-382121	19950201
	AU 9649015	A1	19960821	AU 1996-49015	19960119
	AU 692368	B2	19980604		
	EP 807151	A1	19971119	EP 1996-905191	19960119
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
	JP 10513491	T2	19981222	JP 1996-523602	19960119
PRAI	US 1995-382121		19950201		
	US 1992-914441		19920715		
	US 1993-20345		19930219		
	WO 1996-US880		19960119		

AB This invention relates to an earth stabilization fluid and to a method for using such an earth stabilization fluid. This invention uses a continuous phase that was added to a borehole and a polymer material that forms gel masses having desired functional properties when added to the continuous phase. The method is suitable for use in the deep foundation construction industry, the subterranean construction industry, in tunneling, and well drilling.

IT 79-10-7, Acrylic acid, uses 79-41-4, Methacrylic acid, uses 97-65-4, Itaconic acid, uses 110-16-7, Maleic acid, uses 818-61-1, .beta.-Hydroxyethyl acrylate 15214-89-8, 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(polymeric earth support fluid compns. and method for their use)

L47 ANSWER 13 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1995:999566 HCAPLUS

DN 124:31954

TI Odor-absorbing garments

IN Saito, Kyoichi; Sugo, Etsuko; Hirabayashi, Tsutomu

PA Onwaado Kashama Kk, Japan; Enzeru Sogo Kenkyusho Jugen

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07238470	A2	19950912	JP 1994-25519	19940223
AB	The garments comprise mainly cellulosic fibers, protein fibers, and/or				

polyolefin fibers contg. ion-exchange groups in the mol. chain for decompn. of odorous substances. A polypropylene nonwoven lining was impregnated with an aq. soln. contg. Na styrenesulfonate, acrylic acid, and vinylpyrrolidone and exposed to electron beam for 3 h at 40.degree. to give a lining comprising fibers with grafting wt. increase 45% and ion-exchange vol. 2.2 mmol/g and exhibiting good NH₃ (g) absorption properties.

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, graft polymers with sodium styrenesulfonate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate and fibers 868-77-9D, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, graft polymers with acrylic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate and fibers 15214-89-8D, 2-(Acrylamido)-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, polymers with tetraethylene glycol monoacrylate and fibers
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (for odor-absorbing garments)

L47 ANSWER 14 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1995:478274 HCAPLUS

DN 122:221955

TI Tannin-containing polymers for water clarification and wastewater treatment

IN Chen, Jen-Chi; Walterick, Gerald Cecil; Chen, Fu; Vasconcellos, Stephen Robert

PA Betz Europe, Inc., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 630858	A2	19941228	EP 1994-304229	19940613
	EP 630858	A3	19951102		
	EP 630858	B1	19981216		
	R: AT, BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IE, IT, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5643462	A	19970701	US 1994-246544	19940520
	US 5684109	A	19971104	US 1994-246547	19940520
PRAI	US 1993-80909		19930622		
	US 1994-246544		19940520		
	US 1994-246547		19940520		

AB The tannin-contg. polymers comprise a water sol. or dispersible polymer having the formula tannin-[N-C-A] where N is a nonionic monomer at 0-60, C is a cationic monomer at 30-100 and A is an anionic monomer at 0-30%, provided that the total mol percentage in the polymer is 100%, e.g., acrylic acid-allyl glycidyl ether-dimethylaminoethylacrylate Me chloride quaternary salt copolymer.

IT 79-10-7D, 2-Propenoic acid, tannin polymers 79-41-4D, tannin polymers 97-65-4D, Itaconic acid, tannin polymers 110-16-7D, 2-Butenedioic acid (Z)-, tannin polymers 818-61-1D, tannin polymers 868-77-9D, tannin polymers 15214-89-8D, tannin polymers

RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(tannin-contg. polymers for water clarification and wastewater treatment)

L47 ANSWER 15 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1993:659585 HCAPLUS

DN 119:259585

TI Photosensitive composition

IN Aoshima, Keitaro

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Ger. Offen., 38 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 4233797	A1	19930408	DE 1992-4233797	19921007
	JP 05100419	A2	19930423	JP 1991-259432	19911007
	JP 05142765	A2	19930611	JP 1991-303229	19911119
PRAI	JP 1991-259432		19911007		
	JP 1991-303229		19911119		

AB The title material comprises a diazonium compd. and a binder where the binder is block copolymer contg.: (1) a block contg. the repeating units of $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{R}_1)(\text{X}_1-\text{Z})-$ [$\text{R}_1 = \text{H}, \text{Me}; \text{X}_1 = \text{single bond, divalent group contg. .gtoreq.2 atoms from C, H, N, O, and S}; \text{Z} = \text{CO}_2\text{H}, \text{HPO}_4\text{R}_2, \text{HPO}_3\text{R}_3, \text{SO}_3\text{H}, \text{CONHSO}_2\text{R}_4; \text{R}_2, \text{R}_3 = \text{H, hydrocarbon}; \text{R}_4 = \text{hydrocarbon}$]; and (2) a block contg. the repeating units $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{R}_5)(\text{X}_2-\text{R}_6)-$ [$\text{R}_5 = \text{R}_1; \text{X}_2 = \text{single bond, ester linkage, amide linkage}; \text{R}_6 = \text{hydrocarbon}$] or an azo group-contg. polyurethane block having a mol. wt. 2000-200,000 and the repeating units $-\text{R}_7-\text{NHCO}_2\text{R}_8\text{N:NR}_8\text{O}_2\text{CNH}-$ and $-\text{R}_9\text{NHCO}_2\text{R}_{10}\text{O}_2\text{CNH}-$ [$\text{R}_7-\text{R}_{10} = \text{divalent hydrocarbon}$]. The material can be used to produce lithog. printing plates with improved abrasion resistance.

IT **79-41-4DP**, block polymers with reaction products with acrylates, amides and azo group-contg. compds. **818-61-1DP**, block polymers with reaction products with acrylates, amides and azo group-contg. compds. **868-77-9DP**, block polymers with reaction products with acrylates, amides and azo group-contg. compds. **868-77-9DP**, reaction products with methacrylates, amides, and azo group-contg. polymers with, block **15214-89-8DP**, block polymers with reaction products with acrylates, amides and azo group-contg. compds.
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prep. and use of, as binder for photosensitive compn.)

L47 ANSWER 16 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1989:156187 HCAPLUS

DN 110:156187

TI Antifouling coatings containing crosslinked acrylic resin fillers and preparation

IN Yamamori, Naoki; Kanda, Kazunori

PA Nippon Paint Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 286243	A1	19881012	EP 1988-302185	19880311
	EP 286243	B1	19931103		
	R: GB, NL				
	JP 63223007	A2	19880916	JP 1987-57565	19870312
	JP 63223071	A2	19880916	JP 1987-57566	19870312
	JP 2546666	B2	19961023		
	DK 8801336	A	19880913	DK 1988-1336	19880311
	NO 8801114	A	19880913	NO 1988-1114	19880311
	NO 170424	B	19920706		
	NO 170424	C	19921014		
	US 4910234	A	19900320	US 1988-167840	19880314
PRAI	JP 1987-57565		19870312		
	JP 1987-57566		19870312		

AB The title antifouling, self-polishing coatings comprise acrylic resin particles having crosslinking moiety XO)mM(R)n [$\text{X} = \text{CO}, \text{SO}_2, \text{P}(\text{O})\text{OH}, \text{PO}; \text{R} = \text{bioactive org. acid residue}; \text{M} = \text{polyvalent metal of .gtoreq.3 valence}; \text{m .gtoreq.2}, \text{n .gtoreq.1}; \text{m} + \text{n} = \text{valence of M}$]. Particlea (diam. 2.4 .mu.m) were prepd. by the reaction of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ 26, methacrylic acid 43, and

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 111 parts at 50.degree. followed by polymn. in the presence of AIBN (3 parts) at 75.degree. for 4 h. An 80:20 mixt. of Et acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-2-ethylhexyl methacrylate-Me methacrylate copolymer and the particles was applied on a plate and dried to give a 200 .mu.m film having use-up rate 10 .mu.m after 3 mos. in sea water and no fouling up to 30 mo.

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymer with bioactive substance-contg. metal ester of unsatd. compd. 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, reaction product with metal compd. and acid contg. bioactive substance, polymers 818-61-1D, 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate, polymer with bioactive substance-contg. metal ester of unsatd. compd. 15214-89-8D, polymer with bioactive substance-contg. metal ester of unsatd. compd.

RL: USES (Uses)

(crosslinked, filler, for antifouling coatings)

L47 ANSWER 17 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1988:530762 HCAPLUS

DN 109:130762

TI Grafting of hydrophobic synthetic fibers with hydrophilic vinyl monomers for improved hygroscopicity and antistatic properties

IN Saito, Koichi; Okamoto, Takaharu; Toyama, Shunroku

PA Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 63105182	A2	19880510	JP 1986-247389	19861020
AB	In the title grafting of synthetic fibers with vinylcarboxylic acids (A) by treating the fibers with compns. contg. A, water-insol. catalysts, and water-sol. quaternary ammonium salt surfactants and then heat treating them in the sealed state, grafting ratio is increased if the grafting compn. is mixed with vinyl monomers contg. allyl or hydroxyallyl groups, monomers contg. .gtoreq.2 vinyl groups and having mol. wt. .ltoreq.500, basic vinyl compds., acrylamide or its derivs., vinyl compds. contg. polyoxyallylene segments, and/or vinyl compds. contg. sulfonic acid groups. Thus, Bz2O2 1, methacrylic acid 20, lauryltrimethylammonium chloride 10, hydroxyethyl methacrylate (I) 10, N-methylolacrylamide (II) 3, polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate (III) 20 and H2O to make 100 g were mixed. A knit of PET fibers was treated with this compn., squeezed to pickup 67%, sandwiched between 2 PET films, then sandwiched between 2 glass plates, and heat treated 2 min under steam at 130.degree. to give a knit with graft-wt. increase 30.2%, moisture absorption (after 10 washings) 6.2%, and electrostatic charge 160 V, vs. 10.2%, 4.3%, and 2800 V, resp., using a similar compn. without I, II, and III.				

IT 79-41-4DP, Methacrylic acid, polymers with vinyl compds. and polyester fibers, graft 868-77-9DP, Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, polymers with methacrylic acid, vinyl compds. and polyester fibers, graft 15214-89-8DP, 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, polymers with methacrylic acid, vinyl compds. and polyester fibers, graft

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(manuf. of, with improved hygroscopic and antistatic properties)

L47 ANSWER 18 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1988:530761 HCAPLUS

DN 109:130761

TI Grafting of hydrophobic synthetic fibers with hydrophilic vinyl monomers for improved hygroscopicity and antistatic properties

IN Saito, Koichi; Okamoto, Takaharu; Toyama, Shunroku

PA Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 63105181	A2	19880510	JP 1986-247388	19861020
AB	In the title grafting of synthetic fibers with vinylcarboxylic acids (A) by treating the fibers with compns. contg. A, water-insol. catalysts; and water-sol. solvents having soly. parameter (SP) .gtoreq.9.5 and then heat treating them in the sealed state, grafting ratio is increased if the grafting compn. is mixed with vinyl monomers contg. allyl or hydroxyallyl groups, monomers contg. .gtoreq.2 vinyl groups and having mol. wt. .ltoreq.500, basic vinyl compds., acrylamide or its derivs., vinyl compds. contg. polyoxyalkylene segments, and/or vinyl compds. contg. sulfonic acid groups. Thus, Bz2O2 1, methacrylic acid 20, glycerol 10, hydroxyethyl methacrylate (I) 10, N-methylolacrylamide (II) 3, polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate (III) 20 and H2O to make 100 g were mixed. A knit of PET fibers was treated with this compn., squeezed to pickup 66%, sandwiched between 2 PET films, then sandwiched between 2 glass plates, and heat treated 2 min under steam at 130.degree. to give a knit with graft-wt. increase 29.7%, moisture absorption (after 10 washings) 6.1%, and electrostatic charge 120 V, vs. 10.0%, 4.1%, and 2900 V, resp., using a similar compn. without I, II, and III.				
IT	79-41-4DP, Methacrylic acid, polymers with vinyl compds. and polyester fibers, graft 868-77-9DP, Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, polymers with methacrylic acid, vinyl compds. and polyester fibers, graft 15214-89-8DP, polymers with methacrylic acid, vinyl compds. and polyester fibers, graft				
	RL: PREP (Preparation)				
	(manuf. of, with improved hygroscopic and antistatic properties)				

L47 ANSWER 19 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1986:428833 HCAPLUS

DN 105:28833

TI Hydraulic cement compositions with setting retarder for setting at high temperatures and high pressure

IN Roca, Yves; Rousset, Jacky; Bouchut, Pierre; Leblanc, Marie Christine; Baffreau, Daniel

PA Coatex S. A., Fr.; Compagnie Francaise des Petroles

SO Ger. Offen., 42 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3536326	A1	19860424	DE 1985-3536326	19851011
	FR 2571715	A1	19860418	FR 1984-16004	19841016
	FR 2571715	B1	19861226		
	NO 8504002	A	19860417	NO 1985-4002	19851009
	SE 8504700	A	19860417	SE 1985-4700	19851010
	DK 8504704	A	19860417	DK 1985-4704	19851015
	FI 8504007	A	19860417	FI 1985-4007	19851015
	AU 8548705	A1	19860424	AU 1985-48705	19851015
	GB 2166725	A1	19860514	GB 1985-25319	19851015
	NL 8502819	A	19860516	NL 1985-2819	19851015
	JP 61106450	A2	19860524	JP 1985-229786	19851015
	BR 8505122	A	19860729	BR 1985-5122	19851016
	US 4681634	A	19870721	US 1985-787902	19851016
PRAI	FR 1984-16004		19841016		

AB Cement compns. for use with extreme temps., pressures, and salt contents contain a salt-contg. or -free aq. phase, .gtoreq.1 hydraulic cement, and as set retarder to control or improve rheol., a water-sol. copolymer

prepd. by copolymn. of ethylenic acids with formula $\text{CH}_2:\text{CR}_1\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, acrylamides with formula $\text{CH}_2:\text{CR}_2\text{CONHR}_6$, and ethylenic esters of phosphoric acid with formula $\text{CH}_2:\text{CR}_4\text{CO}_2\text{R}_3\text{OPO}_3\text{H}_2$. Thus, addn. of a copolymer contg. 49% acrylic acid, 32% acrylamide, and 19% ethylene glycol methacrylate phosphate groups, with viscosity 0.52, to cement compns. at 0.18, 0.53, and 0.90 mL/100 g gave compns. with setting times 123, 230, and >400 at 52.degree.; 60, 187, and >400 at 120.degree.; and 65, 112, and 150 min, resp., at 132.degree.; vs. 108, 46, and 42 min without polymer; the compn. with 0.90 mL polymer/100 g cement had free water 2.6 mL. These compns. and a 4th contg. 1.32 mL polymer/100 g cement had viscosity 37.5, 49.5, 48, and 58 cP, resp.; plastic viscosity 25, 31, 27, and 40 cP, resp.; yield value 25, 37, 42, and 36 lb/100 ft², resp.; and gel point 13, 17, 21, and 15 at 0 min and 17, 32, 42, and 44 lb/100 ft² at 10 min time, resp., vs. 47.5, 19, 57, 17, and 21 without added polymer.

IT 79-10-7D, polymers with acrylamides and ethylenic phosphoric acid esters 79-41-4D, polymers with acrylamides and ethylenic phosphoric acid esters 97-65-4D, polymers with acrylamides and ethylenic phosphoric acid esters 818-61-1D, reaction product with phosphoric acid, copolymers with acrylamides and unsatd. carboxylic acids 868-77-9D, reaction product with phosphoric acid, copolymers with acrylamides and unsatd. carboxylic acids 15214-89-8D, polymers with unsatd. carboxylic acids and ethylenic esters of phosphoric acid
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (setting retarders, for cement)

L47 ANSWER 20 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1985:596466 HCAPLUS

DN 103:196466

TI Calculation of reactivity ratios and sequence distributions in copolymers from monomer carbon-13 NMR data

AU Borchardt, John K.

CS Halliburton Serv., Res. Cent., Duncan, OK, 73536-0444, USA

SO J. Macromol. Sci., Chem. (1985), A22(12), 1711-33

CODEN: JMCHBD; ISSN: 0022-233X

DT Journal

LA English

AB A screening procedure was developed to predict the av. sequence distribution in vinyl copolymers from monomer ¹³C-NMR data. The ¹³C-NMR absorption frequencies of the C atoms of the polymerizable double bond are used to calc. the Alfrey-Price Q and e values as previously described by Borchardt and Dalrymple (1982). These, in turn, are used to calc. the monomer reactivity ratios. Reactivity ratios for 54 copolymns. were calcd. by this procedure and compared to literature values. The copolymer sequence distribution may then be detd. by means of a computer program written by Harwood (1968). The sequence distribution in dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer [28675-43-6], acrylonitrile-Me methacrylate copolymer [30396-85-1], 1,1-dichloroethylene-methacrylonitrile copolymer [9010-80-4], Bu methacrylate-Et acrylate copolymer [27813-99-6], and acrylamide-Na 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonate copolymer [38193-60-1] were calcd. from reactivity ratios derived from ¹³C-NMR data and compared to literature values. This procedure may be used to calc. the reactivity ratios from ¹³C-NMR spectra of monomers for which no Q and e values are known. By this method the av. sequence distribution of such monomers in copolymers may be predicted.

IT 79-10-7, reactions 79-41-4, reactions 868-77-9
 5165-97-9

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(polymn. of, with unsatd. compds., Q-e value and reactivity ratio in)

L47 ANSWER 21 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1984:450826 HCAPLUS

DN 101:50826

TI Preparation of polymer complex films for immobilization of enzymes
 PA Kanebo, Ltd., Japan; Kanebo Synthetic Fibers, Ltd.
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 59045882	A2	19840314	JP 1982-156225	19820907
	JP 03020231	B4	19910318		

AB A hydrophilic unsatd. monomer is grafted to a hydrophobic polymer film in the presence of ionization gas plasma to form a hydrophilic polymer film. An enzyme and a complementary polymer capable of forming a polymer complex with the above graft polymer are added to the graft polymer film to form a polymer complex film contg. immobilized enzyme via entrapment of the enzyme in the polymer complex. Thus, a polyethylene film irradiated with plasma (produced at 100 W output for 90 s) was mixed with an acrylic acid aq. soln. and polymd. to form a graft film. The graft film was placed into an aq. soln. contg. invertase, NaCl, and polyethylene glycol to obtain a polymer complex film contg. entrapped, immobilized invertase. The immobilized invertase maintained 90% of the initial invertase activity for .gtoreq.10 days.

IT 79-41-4, reactions 818-61-1 15214-89-8

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(graft polymn. of, with hydrophobic polymer film by plasma)

IT 79-10-7, reactions

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(graft polymn. of, with polyethylene films by plasma)

L47 ANSWER 22 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1984:438875 HCAPLUS

DN 101:38875

TI Plasma-initiated solution polymerization and its application to immobilization of enzymes

AU Osada, Y.; Iriyama, Y.; Iino, Y.; Takase, M.

CS Dep. Chem., Ibaraki Univ., Mito, 310, Japan

SO Org. Coat. Appl. Polym. Sci. Proc. (1982), 47, 56-60

CODEN: OCAPDE; ISSN: 0732-7528

DT Journal

LA English

AB Enzymes, i.e., invertase (I) [9001-57-4], are immobilized by entrapment in high-mol.-wt. acrylic polymers prepd. at low temps. by plasma exposure of short duration. A sponge-like immobilized enzyme from poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) was effective in the hydrolysis of saccharose [57-50-1], with the degree of conversion being a function of flow rate. When tested for long-term stability, the immobilized I had the same activity after 5 mo of standing in a column, whereas native I in soln. was quite unstable. A 1-electron plasma redn. of solid and solvated viologens was detected, implying that the reaction products generated within the plasma are sufficiently long lived to induce postredn. and postpolymn.

IT 79-10-7, reactions 79-41-4, reactions 868-77-9

15214-89-8

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(soln. polymn. of, plasma-initiated, for enzyme immobilization)

L47 ANSWER 23 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1984:157975 HCAPLUS

DN 100:157975

TI Surface photografting of hydrophilic vinyl monomers onto diethyldithiocarbamated polydimethylsiloxane

AU Inoue, Hiroshi; Kohama, Shigemi

CS Osaka Munic. Tech. Res. Inst., Osaka, 536, Japan

SO J. Appl. Polym. Sci. (1984), 29(3), 877-89
CODEN: JAPNAB; ISSN: 0021-8995

DT Journal

LA English

AB Cl-contg. di-Me siloxane (I), prepd. by polymn. of chloromethylheptamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, was photocured on a glass plate, and the cured Cl-contg. I was reacted with Na diethyldithiocarbamate. The diethyldithiocarbamated I was then irradiated in the presence of hydrophilic vinyl monomers, e.g., 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate and acrylamide, to form surface-grafted I. Hydrophilicity of the grafted I surfaces was confirmed by a decrease in their water contact angle.

IT 79-41-4DP, polymers with diethyldithiocarbamate-modified silicone rubber 868-77-9DP, polymers with diethyldithiocarbamate-modified silicone rubber 15214-89-8DP, polymers with diethyldithiocarbamate-modified silicone rubber
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(graft, prepn. and hydrophilicity of)

L47 ANSWER 24 OF 24 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1983:225247 HCAPLUS

DN 98:225247

TI Photographic photosensitive silver halide materials

IN Ogawa, Masashi; Ishigaki, Kunio; Iwasaki, Nobuyuki; Nakamura, Taku

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. , Japan

SO Ger. Offen., 52 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3223621	A1	19830113	DE 1982-3223621	19820624
	DE 3223621	C2	19910912		
	JP 57212427	A2	19821227	JP 1981-97998	19810624
	JP 61035539	B4	19860813		
	GB 2103817	A	19830223	GB 1982-18354	19820624
	GB 2103817	B2	19841219		
	US 4508818	A	19850402	US 1984-592763	19840326
PRAI	JP 1981-97998		19810624		
	US 1982-391663		19820624		

AB Photog. films having improved mech. characteristics and which give decreased amts. of developer sludge are described. These films, which are esp. useful for development by automatic development devices, consist of a support, a photosensitive gelatin-Ag halide emulsion layer, a 1st nonphotosensitive layer with a melting time that is the same or higher than the melting time of the gelatin-Ag halide emulsion layer, and a 2nd nonphotosensitive layer that has a melting time that is higher than that of the 1st nonphotosensitive layer. The ratio between the melting times of the outermost layer and the gelatin-Ag halide emulsion is >3 and <6. Thus, upon both sides of a subbed poly(ethylene terephthalate) were coated a gelatin-Ag(Br,I) (2 mol. % I-) emulsion layer contg. 1-phenyl-5-mercaptopotetrazole and 4-hydroxy(1,3,3a,7)tetraazaindene as antifoggants and 1,2-bis(vinylsulfonylacetamido)ethane (0.40 mmol/100 g gelatin) as hardener, a gelatin interlayer contg. N-oleoyl-N-methyltaurine Na salt as a coating aid and Na acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonate-2-[3-(vinylsulfonyl)propionyloxy]ethyl acrylate copolymer (0.9 mequiv./100 g gelatin) as hardener, and a gelatin protective layer contg. the above-mentioned coating aid, poly(Me methacrylate) as matting agent, and 2-[3-(chloroethylsulfonyl)propionyloxy]ethyl acrylate-Na acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonate copolymer (1.8 mequiv./100 g gelatin) as hardener. The resultant film showed a melting time of the 1st and emulsion layers (0.2 N NaOH; 60.degree.) of 328 and 39 s, resp., a film scratch resistance of 53 g after immersion in 35.degree. developer for 25

s, no reticulation upon development at 35.degree. in an automatic developer, no visible sludge formation in the fixer after processing, no film soiling after <200 sheets were processed, and only 95 mg of dissolved gelatin/100 cm3 of developer soln. vs. 36 and 36 s, 50 g, no reticulation, visible sludge formation in the fixer, film soiling after only 25 sheets were processed, and 210 mg of dissolved gelatin/100 cm3 of developer soln. for a control contg. no hardeners in the interlayer and top layer.

IT 818-61-1
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (esterification of, by (chloroethylsulfonyl)propionyl chloride)

IT 79-10-7, properties
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (polymn. of, with [(vinylbenzenesulfonyl)ethyl]sulfonylchloroethylsulfonylpropanol)

IT 15214-89-8
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (polymn. of, with [(vinylsulfonyl)propionyloxy]ethyl acrylate)

IT 5165-97-9
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (polymn. of, with vinyl monomers)

=> sel hit rn 147

E9 THROUGH E16 ASSIGNED

=> fil reg

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1 79-10-7/BI
  (79-10-7/RN)
1 79-41-4/BI
  (79-41-4/RN)
1 868-77-9/BI
  (868-77-9/RN)
1 818-61-1/BI
  (818-61-1/RN)
1 97-65-4/BI
  (97-65-4/RN)
1 110-16-7/BI
  (110-16-7/RN)
1 5165-97-9/BI
  (5165-97-9/RN)
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      818-61-1/BI OR 97-65-4/BI OR 110-16-7/BI OR 5165-97-9/BI)

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=> d ide can tot

L48 ANSWER 1 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

RN 15214-89-8 REGISTRY

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl- (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 2-Acrylamido-2,2-dimethylethanesulfonic acid

CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid

CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid

CN 2-Methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonic acid

CN AMPS

CN AMPS (sulfonic acid)

CN Lubrizol 2404

CN Lubrizol AMPS

CN TBAS-Q

FS 3D CONCORD

DR 127889-32-1, 114705-58-7, 155380-40-8, 82989-71-7, 107240-62-0

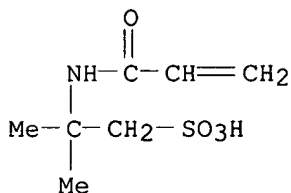
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CI COM

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(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



436 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

191 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

437 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 131:244088

REFERENCE 2: 131:222748

REFERENCE 3: 131:218984

REFERENCE 4: 131:201184

REFERENCE 5: 131:201176

REFERENCE 6: 131:200720

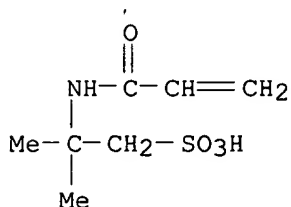
REFERENCE 7: 131:200688

REFERENCE 8: 131:200594

REFERENCE 9: 131:200592

REFERENCE 10: 131:200405

L48 ANSWER 2 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 RN 5165-97-9 REGISTRY
 CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropane-1-sulfonic acid sodium salt
 CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid sodium salt
 CN Lubrizol 2401
 CN Lubrizol 2403
 CN Lubrizol 2405
 CN Lubrizol 2405A
 CN Sodium 2-acrylamido-2,2-dimethylethanesulfonate
 CN Sodium 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonate
 CN Sodium 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonate
 CN Sodium 2-methyl-2[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonate
 DR 171063-24-4, 129701-88-8, 95243-13-3, 113996-54-6, 115137-50-3, 112666-19-0, 76701-57-0, 152634-06-5, 86848-82-0, 192388-82-2
 MF C7 H13 N O4 S . Na
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MSDS-OHS, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 CRN (15214-89-8)



● Na

145 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 62 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 148 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 131:131356
 REFERENCE 2: 131:120614
 REFERENCE 3: 131:88223
 REFERENCE 4: 131:74012
 REFERENCE 5: 130:315520
 REFERENCE 6: 130:297902
 REFERENCE 7: 130:283328
 REFERENCE 8: 130:256224

REFERENCE 9: 129:331260

REFERENCE 10: 129:287287

L48 ANSWER 3 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

RN 868-77-9 REGISTRY

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Methacrylic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (6CI, 8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN .beta.-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate

CN 2-(Methacryloyloxy)ethanol

CN 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate

CN Acryester HO

CN Bisomer SR

CN Ethylene glycol methacrylate

CN Ethylene glycol monomethacrylate

CN Glycol methacrylate

CN Glycol monomethacrylate

CN Light Ester HO

CN Monomer MG 1

CN Rocryl 400

FS 3D CONCORD

DR 173306-28-0, 58308-22-8, 123991-13-9, 51026-91-6, 60974-06-3, 61497-49-2,
112813-65-7, 201463-85-6, 203300-24-7, 203497-53-4, 212555-08-3,
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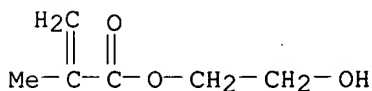
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CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS,
CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, EMBASE,
HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC,
PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



4930 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

2090 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

4944 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

71 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 131:266123

REFERENCE 2: 131:264770

REFERENCE 3: 131:258990

REFERENCE 4: 131:258965

REFERENCE 5: 131:258942

REFERENCE 6: 131:258278

REFERENCE 7: 131:258264

REFERENCE 8: 131:257953

REFERENCE 9: 131:257913

REFERENCE 10: 131:257596

L48 ANSWER 4 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

RN 818-61-1 REGISTRY

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Acrylic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (6CI, 8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN .beta.-Hydroxyethyl acrylate

CN 2-(Acryloyloxy)ethanol

CN 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate

CN Bisomer 2HEA

CN Ethylene glycol monoacrylate

CN Light Ester HOA

CN Rocryl 420

CN Viscoat 220

FS 3D CONCORD

DR 139642-59-4, 77210-89-0

MF C5 H8 O3

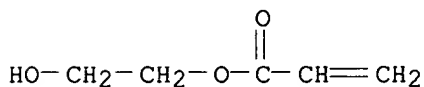
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LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



2724 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

1565 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

2730 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

38 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 131:258650

REFERENCE 2: 131:257906

REFERENCE 3: 131:253469

REFERENCE 4: 131:244410

REFERENCE 5: 131:244289

REFERENCE 6: 131:244122

REFERENCE 7: 131:243968

REFERENCE 8: 131:243742

REFERENCE 9: 131:243665

REFERENCE 10: 131:229995

L48 ANSWER 5 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

RN 110-16-7 REGISTRY

CN 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 2-Butenedioic acid (Z)-

CN Maleic acid (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 2-Butenedioic acid, (Z)-

CN cis-1,2-Ethylenedicarboxylic acid

CN cis-2-Butenedioic acid

CN cis-Butenedioic acid

CN Maleinic acid

CN Scotchbond Multipurpose Etchant

CN Toxilic acid

FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C4 H4 O4

CI COM

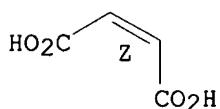
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, TRCTHERMO*, TULSA, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Double bond geometry as shown.



7981 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

2245 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

8002 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 131:262650

REFERENCE 2: 131:262641

REFERENCE 3: 131:262628

REFERENCE 4: 131:262617

REFERENCE 5: 131:262539

REFERENCE 6: 131:262522

REFERENCE 7: 131:261439

REFERENCE 8: 131:259217

REFERENCE 9: 131:258423

REFERENCE 10: 131:258119

L48 ANSWER 6 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

RN 97-65-4 REGISTRY

CN Butanedioic acid, methylene- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Succinic acid, methylene- (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 2-Methylenebutanedioic acid

CN 2-Methylenesuccinic acid

CN 2-Propene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid

CN Itaconic acid

CN Methylenebutanedioic acid

CN Methylenesuccinic acid

CN Propylenedicarboxylic acid

FS 3D CONCORD

MF C5 H6 O4

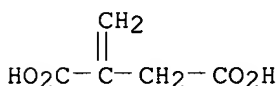
CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



1868 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

462 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

1872 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

133 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 131:262522

REFERENCE 2: 131:258423

REFERENCE 3: 131:258119

REFERENCE 4: 131:242965

REFERENCE 5: 131:229837

REFERENCE 6: 131:229377

REFERENCE 7: 131:213178

REFERENCE 8: 131:202731

REFERENCE 9: 131:201811

REFERENCE 10: 131:191917

L48 ANSWER 7 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

RN 79-41-4 REGISTRY

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Methacrylic acid (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

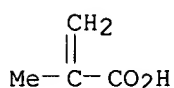
CN .alpha.-Methacrylic acid

CN .alpha.-Methylacrylic acid

CN 2-Methyl-2-propenoic acid

CN 2-Methylacrylic acid

CN GE 110
CN Loctite 3298
CN Methylacrylic acid
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C4 H6 O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2,
BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT,
CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM,
CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*,
IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT,
NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT,
TRCTHERMO*, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



12308 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
6754 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
12328 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
11 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 131:264797
REFERENCE 2: 131:263091
REFERENCE 3: 131:262580
REFERENCE 4: 131:261489
REFERENCE 5: 131:259783
REFERENCE 6: 131:258964
REFERENCE 7: 131:258895
REFERENCE 8: 131:258894
REFERENCE 9: 131:258083
REFERENCE 10: 131:258054

L48 ANSWER 8 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
RN 79-10-7 REGISTRY

CN 2-Propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Acrylic acid (6CI, 7CI, 8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Acroleic acid

CN Ethylenecarboxylic acid

CN Propenoic acid

CN Vinylformic acid

FS 3D CONCORD

DR 55927-87-2

MF C3 H4 O2

CI COM

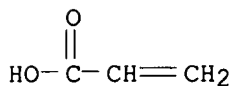
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2,
BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS,

CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, TRCTHERMO*, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPATFULL, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



20752 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

12702 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

20792 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE	1:	131:265661
REFERENCE	2:	131:264770
REFERENCE	3:	131:264760
REFERENCE	4:	131:263091
REFERENCE	5:	131:262597
REFERENCE	6:	131:262067
REFERENCE	7:	131:261946
REFERENCE	8:	131:261489
REFERENCE	9:	131:261487
REFERENCE	10:	131:261374

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71469

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Patent and Trademark Office

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

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76457

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1615

2A16

Search Topic:

Please write a detailed statement of search topic. Describe specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, keywords, etc., if known. For sequences, please attach a copy of the sequence. You may include a copy of the broadest and/or most relevant claim(s).

① 2-methyl-2[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propane sulphonic acid monomer

② carboxylic acid monomer or a neutral monomer

in a water-in-oil emulsion and/or a cosmetic composition.

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Number of Searches:

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Type of Search

N.A. Sequence

☒ A.A. Sequence

Structure

Bibliographic

Vendors

IG

☒ STN

Dialog

APS

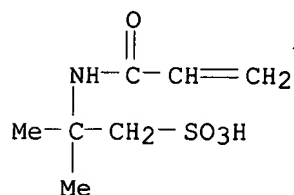
Geninfo

SDC

DARC/Questel

Other

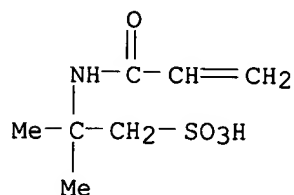
L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 RN 15214-89-8 REGISTRY
 CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl- (8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 2-Acrylamido-2,2-dimethylethanesulfonic acid
 CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid
 CN **2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid**
 CN 2-Methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonic acid
 CN AMPS
 CN AMPS (sulfonic acid)
 CN Lubrizol 2404
 CN Lubrizol AMPS
 CN TBAS-Q
 FS 3D CONCORD
 DR 127889-32-1, 114705-58-7, 155380-40-8, 82989-71-7, 107240-62-0
 MF C7 H13 N O4 S
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2, BEILSTEIN*, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM,
 IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, PIRA, PROMT, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



485 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 211 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 486 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 RN 5165-97-9 REGISTRY
 CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN **2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropane-1-sulfonic acid sodium salt**
 CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid sodium salt
 CN Lubrizol 2401
 CN Lubrizol 2403
 CN Lubrizol 2405
 CN Lubrizol 2405A
 CN LZ 2405
 CN Sodium 2-acrylamido-2,2-dimethylethanesulfonate

CN Sodium 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonate
 CN Sodium 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonate
 CN Sodium 2-methyl-2[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonate
 DR 171063-24-4, 129701-88-8, 95243-13-3, 113996-54-6, 115137-50-3,
 112666-19-0, 76701-57-0, 152634-06-5, 86848-82-0, 192388-82-2
 MF C7 H13 N O4 S . Na
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, IFICDB,
 IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MSDS-OHS, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 CRN (15214-89-8)



● Na

160 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 69 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 160 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)